of the Indian Labour Conference held on 25-26th November, 1985 had arrived at the consensus that the Standing Labour Committee should be revived and should meet once in six months. The Committee should be compact and its composition should left to be decided by the Union Labour Minister. Accordingly, the Standing Labour Committee has been constituted, the composition of the Committee is given in the statement.

Statement

The Composition of the Standing Labour Committee is as under :-

1. (a) Central Government

1. Ministry of Labour . . . 1 seat
2. Ministry of Industry (Deptt. of Public Enterprises and Deptt. of Industrial Development) . . r Seat
3. Planning Commission . . . r Seat

(b) State Governments

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagr.land, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal 22

(c) Union Territories

Delhi, Goa Daman & Diu Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram (other Union Territories can be invited when considered necessary . . 4

2. Employers Organisations

1. Council of Indian Employers . 7
2. All India Manufacturers Organisation ... 3

The Council of Indian Employers in nominating its representatives will ensure that adequate r«ftwtesentaton is given to the* public sctor undrtakings. The Council of Indian Employers and the All India Manufacturers Organisation will further ensure: that proper representation is given to various segments of the industrial sector,, i.e. laregscale medium scale, small, central and cottage industries, unorganised and informal sector,

3. Workers organisations

1. Indian National Trade Union Congress ... 3
2. BUartiya Mazdoor Sangh . 2
3. Hind Mazdoor Sabha . . 5
4. United Trade Union Centre (I<S)
5. All India Trade Union Congress ... *
6. Centre of Indian Trade Unions .... *e*
7. National Labour Organisation K

Imports and Exports

239. SHRI N.E. BALARAM:

SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE ber pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a sizeable increase of 24.5 per cent in imports-while exports showed a marginal decline of 0.7 per cent during the first six months of the current financial year; and

(b) if so, what are the itemwise and quantumwise details of imports and exports in terms of rupees during the first six months of the current financial year and how does it compare with that of the same period during the preceding year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND *CIVIL* SUPPLIES (SHR P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The item-wise provisional figures of exports and imports for April-Sept., 1985 alongwith comparative data for the corresponding period of the previous year are given in statements I and H.

Statement I

India's export of Principal Commodities

(Value Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Item	April Sept., 1984(P) Value	April Sept., 1985(P) Value	%change in April-Sept., 1985 over April-Sept., 1984
1	2	3	4	5
1	Tea & mate	330·38	256·97	—22·2
2	Coffee & Coffee substitutes	106·40	109·11	+2·5
3	Tobacco manufactured & tobacco refuse	100·17	96·28	—3·5
4	Sugar & sugar preparations	14·84	0·20	—98·7
5	Cashew Kernels	107·98	123·39	+14·3
6	Vegetables and fruits (other than Cashew Kernels)	71.46	100 38	+40 5
7	Oil cakes	62·91	46·46	—26·1
8	Spices	91·57	64·55	—29·6
9	Marine products	128·48	162 17	+26 2
10	Meat & Meat preparations	27·28	32 30	+18.4
11	Rice	48·18	95·48	+98.2
12	Cotton raw	48·01	46·19	—3·8
13	Iron Ore	142.22	221·07	+55•4
14	Manganese ore	4·63	6·27	+35.4
15	Mica (incl. splittings) Mica waste	8·55	10.76	+25·2
16	Cotton Yarn	16 03	15 74	—2·1
17	Cotton Fabrics	162·05	166·83	+2 9
18	Readymade garments	357·22	419·82	+17·5
19	Madeup articles wholly or chiefly of cotton n.e.s.	35·48	53·23	+50·0
20	Fabrics of man-made fabres	11·94	11·84	—0·8
21	Silk fabrics	25.13	21.22	—15.6
22	Jute manufactures (incl. twist & Yarn)	141.01	129.26	— 8.3
23	Coir and coir mfrs.	12.66	12 60	— 0.5
24	Leather and leather mfrs. (Excl. footwear)	237·27	259.00	+9.2
25	Footwear	14.06	13 40	— 4.7
26	Chemicals & Allied products	164·33	157·77	— 4.0

1	2	3	4	5
27	Gems & Jewellery	606.59	666.78	+9.9
28	Carpets handmade	89.60	102.73	+14.7
29	Works of Arts	69.26	70.15	+1.3
30	Metal Mfrs. (excl. Iron & Steel)	98.21	88.79	— 9.6
31	Machinery & Trasport equipment	232.40	265.95	+14.4
32	Iron & steel (incl. mfrs)	27.01	26.07	— 3.5
33	Crude Oil	516.35	135.15	—73.8
34	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related products (petroleum products)	106.48	90.66	—14.9
	GRAND TOTAL (including other items)	5140.05	5017.63	— 2.4

NOTE : (p) Commodity-wise figures are provisional/preliminary and subject to revision.
SOURCE : DGCI&S, Calcutta.

Statement II

Indias Imports of Principal Commodities

(Value : Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Commodity	April-Sept, 1984 (P)	April-Sept. 1985(P)	%change in April-Sept. 1985 over April-Sept. 1984
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cereal & Cereal *Preparation of which* :	111·4	41·82	— 62·5
	Wheat	64·21	18·36	—71·4
2	Crude Rubber (incl. synthetic reclaimed)	3 ·56	3 ·59	+18·0
3	Synthetic & regenerated fibre	10·10	15·41	+52·6
4	Pulp & waste paper	57·78	109·82	+90.1
5	Fertilizers Crude	47·64	56·10	+17·8
6	Sulphur & unroasted iron pyrites	41·53	89·45	+115·4
7	Metalliferous Ores & Matal Scrap	37·72	142·55	+277·9
8	Petroleum, Petroleum Products & related products	2409·11	2612·83	+8·8
9	Vegetable oils, Fixed (Edible Oil)	425·31	446·24	+4·9
10	Organic & irnorganic chemicals	321·84	344·13	+10·0

1	2	3	4	5
11	Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Products . .	5·93	59·88	+11·0
12	Fertilizers Manufactured	127·44	386·09	+203·0
13	Artificial Resins, Plastic material etc. . .	65·11	90·48	+39·0
14	Chemical Materials & Products . . .	46·21	42·65	—7·7
15	Paper, Paper board & manufactures thereof .	71·12	92·08	+28·4
16	Textile yarn, fabrics & made-up articles . .	38·52	56·68	+47·1
17	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones .	491·67	538·72	+9·6
18	Non-metallic mineral manufactures (Excl. Pearls etc.) . . .	39·97	34·07	—14·8
19	Iron & Steel	351·92	496·85	+41·2
20	Non-ferrous metals	169·99	203·51	+19·7
21	Manufactures of Metal	64·23	91·97	43·2
22	*Machinery & Transport equipment*: . . .	*1114·11*	*1529·22*	+37·3
	(A) Machinery ,electric and non-electric ; .	1009·60	1341·77	+32·9
	(B) Transport equipment	104·51	187·45	+79·4
23	Professional scientific controlling Instruments, Photographic & optical goods watches & clocks	97·44	155·78	+59·9
	GRAND TOTAL INCLUDING GTHER ITEMS .	7344·84	9141·63	+24·5

NOTE: (P) COMMODITY-WISE figures are provisional/preliminary and subject to revision.

SOURCE : DGCI & S, Calcutta.

Introduction of dual pricing system for essential commodities

240. SHRI N. E. BALARAM: SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to introduce dual pricing system for essential commodities; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b) The Government has assumed responsibility for supplying the seven key essential commodities viz. wheat, rice, sugar ^controlled cloth, kerosene oil, imported edible oils and soft coke through the Public Distribution System. The issue price of sugar through the Public Distribution System is uniform throughout the country at Rs. 4.80 per kg. whereas, the State Governments after adding incidental charges fix the retail price of the other six commodities for distribution through Public